

Lincoln Steffens

H I S C O L U M N

Japan is falling into the known chapter of history which Italy is well into, Germany and England are on the verge of; the chapter we moderns call Facism after Mussolini's most conspicuous example. It is ahead of us. It is that Right or conservative dictatorship which is resorted to when the old system breaks or bankrupts and a Left Dictatorship like Russia's, is the prophesied alternative. In other words, it is a chapter inserted between the fall of one system and the rise of a new one. In Russia it was short: the reign of the Liberals, Milkyoukov and Kerensky. In Italy it is stronger and longer.

It may be distracting to feel ourselves afloat on a stream of history which we might but cannot yet either control or navigate, but at least it is possible to know where we are at and at most, by study, we might direct our own fate—a little—with the kind of knowledge that a science of history will produce when our historians cease from writing in terms of good and evil, and measure forces. It is our morality that is so misleading, so unscientific, so injurious and so immoral.

The signs of our Facism are accumulating. San Francisco, the city, like Chicago, like other cities, states and the nation, has to be financed over a crisis of that bankruptcy which is catching our banks, businesses and so many individuals. It's tragic, but it is comic too. We could handle the situation and live through it; if we had a few—say, if we had one leader who could lead us into a scientifically planned evolution; take us consciously down the known stream of history; and—and cut out the graft, not only of politics—that is small—but of business. We Americans, with Europe just a chapter ahead of us, can foresee and therefore make choices for our immediate future. All we need is what we think we have: honesty, more and better honesty, intellectual honesty. We haven't, but we can whip up enough to enjoy this crisis of a culture; as bears, any how. Anyhow, I have.

Soviet Russia, which understands best all of this, cannot take it humorously.

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THE CARMELITE

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Reportless Committees at the Council Meeting

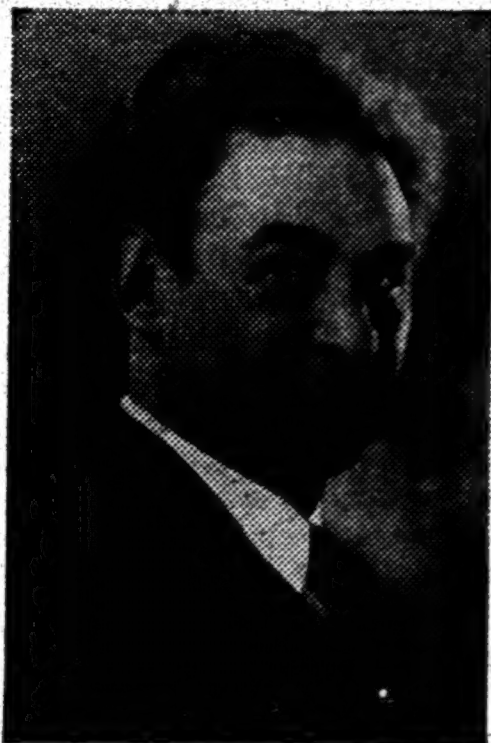
(Resume of proceedings at an adjourned meeting of the City Council last night):

Town offices: The perennial question of office quarters for the city administration was again before the Council, with three offers received:

- (1) From M. J. Murphy, Inc., second floor of their newly constructed building at Ocean and Mission; the whole of the area partitioned as desired, at one hundred ten dollars per month or the upper floor with the exception of two offices facing Ocean Avenue at ninety dollars per month.
- (2) From the Reardon estate, second floor of building now under construction across Ocean Avenue from the Murphy building; rental undetermined but stated as likely to approximate what the city is now paying (ninety dollars per month).
- (3) From Ed Burnham, sale on lease



MARY INGELS, Carmel pianist, appears in recital next Sunday evening at the home of Vera Peck Millis (see p. 9)



HAROLD BAUER will be guest pianist at the first of the Neah-Kah-Nie concerts this summer. (See p. 9)

purchase agreement, two story building on Dolores street; no down payment; monthly payments, three hundred twenty-five dollars; total price, sixteen thousand dollars.

As the committee appointed at the previous meeting to investigate town hall proposals had no report to submit, the matter continues under advisement.

Streets: Commissioner of Streets Kellogg received the Council's endorsement on her proposal to apply a new coating to the residential streets oiled last year. The cost as given is approximately seven dollars fifty cents per block; example: Monte Verde from Ocean to Santa Lucia, sixty dollars. Miss Kellogg stated that various capital expenditures necessary last year would not recur in this year's accounts, so that despite the cost of oiling, the street department would function on a smaller budget.

—continued on page two

COUNCIL MEETING *concluded*

A proposal to complete the installation of street markers, begun last year, was approved. Last year's cost was sixty cents per sign; a lower quotation is now available.

Business Licenses: Eugene Watson enquired if the Council had arrived at a decision in regard to changes in the business license ordinance proposed by the Business Association and was informed that nothing had been done in the matter. Requested changes would require a sizeable initial payment or deposit from new business ventures and a "protective tariff against incursions of sales promoters." Attorney Campbell pointed out the legal pitfalls in regulations likely to be held discriminatory and advised local merchants not to look to the city for undue and ungrantable protection against competition. Councilman Heron stated that the proposals were directed mainly against merchants who located here for a few months "to skim the cream from the summer business." The Council's committee will meet with representatives of the Business Association next Monday for further discussion.

Forest Theater: City Attorney Camp-

STILL WANTED—A PATRON

I meant what I said in last week's Carmelite. I want a patron. I'm on sale at bargain prices and you will never regret the cost. Here is your opportunity to subsidize the Arts, have a book dedicated to you and last but not least get a lot of work done cheap. All in exchange for food and a cabin, we have the furniture, for myself and wife.

Two hours work each day! 750 hours during the year. And folks how I can work! All for about \$350.00 in food. Think of it! Less than fifty cents an hour.

What can I do? Anything and I mean it. I'm still young. I could run your ranch or your business as well as any one you could hire. But I won't. I want time to write. Does the child need a tutor—the books an expert—the car a driver—the garden a helping hand—the correspondence a secretary—the estate a caretaker during your absence? I'm it and more.

Just food and a house. I have spending money and clothes. Address Box 111, care of The Carmelite, giving details of what you want me to do.

bell, in the course of the discussion relative to the Forest Theater board's proffered gift of its real estate holdings to the city, made the following suggestions as a possible solution to an apparent deadlock:

That the Forest Theater land be deeded outright to the city as a park; that the present board of the Forest Theater be appointed as the first City Park Commissioners, with the implied understanding that they would continue annual productions and in general conduct the undertaking as at present.

The plan previously under consideration contemplated deed restrictions, reserving to the Forest Theater Board the right to produce plays; or alternatively, an outright gift of the land, with the city in turn granting a lease or "concession" for the annual series of plays. Mr. Campbell's suggestion appeared to clarify the Council's attitude, but no final action was taken.

Insurance: Sub-committee on revision of city's insurance coverage had nothing to report; matter put over until next meeting. Donald Hale gave the Council information on various points raised and offered to meet with them at their convenience without regard to where the insurance was finally placed.

Police: Earl Wermuth was engaged to patrol the beach week-ends and holidays throughout the summer at a daily wage of four dollars, his duties to include general clean-up work.

General. Application of a nationally established soap manufacturer to circularize Carmel with a coupon premium advertising scheme was rejected on advice of City Attorney Campbell, representatives of the concern stating their inability to comply with requirements of the local handbill ordinance. (The latter requires signed requests from householders as a condition precedent to granting of a permit for distribution. A judgment under the local ordinance is now on appeal at Salinas).

Staff Salaries. Councilman Norton suggested that the Council review the wages being paid city employees with a few to making reductions. Councillor Kellogg, whose department—streets—would be principally concerned, recommended that it be a matter for individual discussion with the various employees. The matter rested there.

Adjournment—to Wednesday evening, May twenty-fifth, at eight o'clock.

CARMEL MEETING TO DISCUSS COUNTY GOVERNMENT

Organization and functioning of county government will be discussed at a meeting to be held tomorrow (Friday) evening at eight o'clock, in Sunset School Auditorium under auspices of the Monterey Peninsula League of Women Voters and the Forum of the Carmel Woman's Club.

Speakers will be W. C. Theile, of Salinas, former Deputy District Attorney, on "Monterey County Today," and Professor Edwin A. Cottrell, Stanford University, a member of the California Commission on County Home Rule, on "Home Rule or Legislative Control."

Groups from the two organizations sponsoring the meeting have been studying county government for the past few months and wished their work to culminate in a public meeting with well-informed speakers who could add to their information.

Since reorganization of Monterey county government may be put before the voters at some future time, it seems advisable and necessary to be as well-informed as possible about the question.

Following the two principal addresses, the meeting will be thrown open to general discussion.

All organizations on the Peninsula and several in Salinas have been invited to send representatives.

There will be no admission charge.

BARTER EXCHANGE FORMED; READY TO FUNCTION

Carmel now has a Community Exchange, modelled on the lines of a similar undertaking which has been functioning successfully in Los Angeles for a number of months.

In essence, the plan calls for an exchange of services or commodities at an agreed valuation but without actual money entering into the transaction. An accounting method is being worked out which will obviate the use of script or other tokens, but it is recognized that various problems will arise and require solution from time to time. Sponsoring the local project is a committee composed of Charles R. Aldrich, B. W. Adams, E. H. Ewig, Claude Gillingham, Bernard Rowntree and Preston Shobe.

The Exchange is ready to function, Lita Bathen having undertaken the initial managerial duties. Anyone interested in the plan may secure detailed particulars from Mrs. Bathen at the Santa Lucia office on Dolores street.

THE LOWDOWN FROM STEFFENS

"A dictatorship is inevitable. So spoke Lincoln Steffens last Friday at the first public lecture sponsored by the John Reed Club of Carmel. His title was 'Why Communists have to be Blankety Blanks.'"

"In danger, people turn to a dictatorship," Steffens said, "during the war all countries did. England made Lloyd George dictator, the United States President Wilson, France, Clemenceau. Always in uncertainty the people elect to be governed by one strong man."

The lecturer gave a rapid, vivid, short narrative of events right after the Revolution in Russia, events of which he was an eye-witness. He said that the Revolution was not made by Revolutionists, that the system crashed first.

"Then came democracy pure—the purest democracy I have ever seen. Not Miliukov, not Kerensky—it was the mob that ruled Petrograd. The mob actually ruled. When we, Bill Shepherd and I, stepped out of our hotel and picked a man out of that dazed marching mass of a million men, the man stared at us in a sort of delirium. We asked where he was going. After a while he understood our question. 'Oh,' he said, 'we heard there was something wrong in Petrograd, and we've come out to attend to it.' A million men! To attend to government."

"But that simple-minded mass of men thought they could do it. They stayed for days, a stinking, milling mass of people, in the council halls, cooking, eating and sleeping there, and there they enacted the first laws of the new society—and the first two laws they passed were to abolish capital punishment and to abolish secret treaties. But they found they split on issues, and they split and split until they were a collection of minorities. They elected Soviets—councils—which didn't combine for action, because, earnest and passionate and anxious, this mob would not compromise. They wouldn't do what reformers do—compromise for action into a majority party and so compromise their principles out of existence as the English Labor Party did. No, this herd of milling minorities would not sacrifice one of their principles, but there had to be action: one minority had to choose the direction: because the herd had to move. And the minority that decided the direction were the Bolsheviks—not because they were the nearest right because they were the nearest ready."

"The Bolsheviks understood history—they had prepared for this emergency, this Revolution—Lenin knew exactly

which was the moment to strike. And he chose the moment to close the debate and act. So the Bolsheviks took over the power in October 1917. At that time there were just fifteen thousand members of the Communist Party in Russia.

"The Bolsheviks I called 'blankety blanks' because they would go neither right nor left, because they acted in accordance with their principles. They made the Dictatorship of the Proletariat the dictatorship of a program, not of a person—that's where they outran Mussolini. Anyone in Russia today can test the direction of the dictatorship and criticize its actions, because anyone can know, as everyone does know the program. The Bolsheviks introduced the dimension of Time into history."

"Communists know they're right, and anyone who believes they're right is offensive. The early Christians let themselves be thrown to the lions rather than give up their beliefs. And any political party that must be ready to act, to do disagreeable things, to obey orders whatever they are, must be righteous, must be offensive, must offensively (to others who don't share their beliefs) believe what they believe must be, in a word——(here he said it)."

About a hundred and fifty people attended the lecture in the Greenroom and asked questions afterwards. Orrick Johns, secretary of the club, made a short statement at the end of the lecture.

CARMEL RED CROSS

The members of the Board of Carmel Chapter of the Red Cross have been meeting monthly but hereafter the Board will meet quarterly and the executive committee, consisting of six members of the Board will meet each month.

These meetings are open to all members of the Board.

At the last meeting, the Home Service Chairman reported that during month of April, five families have been supplied with groceries, seven families with milk and seventeen dollars was expended for school lunches.

Other aid such as medical supplies, wood, clothing, shoes, shelter, etc. was distributed.

An ex-service man, whose family has been cared for for several months during his absence at Letterman Hospital, has returned to Carmel.

The Red Cross also co-operates with the Community Chest Commission in aiding any families.

—F. E. A.

After the

RACES

●● SATURDAY ●●

Dance

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BALI ROOM

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HENRY COWELL

LECTURE RECITAL SERIES ON
MODERN MUSICSAT. MAY 21—
PRIMITIVE MUSIC

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COWELL LECTURE SERIES

Quarter-tone music claimed the attention of an intensely interested audience at the Denny-Watrous Gallery on Saturday night. Henry Cowell spoke on the history of the quarter-tone and Mildred Couper and Malcolm Thurburn demonstrated on two pianos tuned a quarter of a tone apart.

Henry Cowell has always endeavored to extend boundaries, and to open new possibilities. He is an adventurer in the world of sound. Where he has broken ground, others will come with new creations made possible by his work.

However, it seems that quarter-tone music is not by any means new. It was found in early manuscripts extending back as far as the sixth century. The ancient Greeks were familiar with it and Pythagoras used it in much the same way as it was used in old Arabia. A quarter-tone piano was constructed in Moscow in 1863 as the result of a long experiment. It is still in existence and can be played. The quarter-notes are obtained by splitting the keys into two parts, each connecting with a separate system of strings and hammers. Oriental music is familiar with other intervals than the quarter-tone and its exotic flavor is the result of sliding through many series of fine little tones into the main notes of the melody. In much oriental music the required effect is produced by limiting the number of tones and increasing the subtlety of the intervals between them.

Mildred Couper and Malcolm Thurburn at the pianos illustrated first of all the new scale. They then played to-

The second evening of the Cowell series—next Saturday—will be devoted to "Primitive Music," illustrated by records, and possibly by an American Indian, with whom Mr. Cowell is now negotiating.

gether the work by Mildred Couper she composed for O'Neill's play "Marco Millions" at its presentation in Santa Barbara. This music, which she has called "Xanadu" reveals a delicate sensitivity to less familiar tone results. Cross-rhythms played a quarter of a tone apart weaving and interweaving, displaying their clear individuality by their independence of each other, arrive at last into a new and beautiful unity. It is perhaps the uncomfortable feeling produced by the musical counterpart which will not quite agree, that made a performer refuse to play this work because of its "evil effect"

This evil effect of the new and unfamiliar forms of music came to our attention in Carmel when Imre Weiss-haus gave a series of recitals here a few years ago. One or two listeners were actually physically upset. It is questionable whether sensitive people, rooted in older forms will ever be able to derive musical sustenance from what sounds to us at this stage as dissonance. However, it is also possible that through this first sensation of revolt we may arrive at a totally new musical landscape. The adventure would be worth the pain.

As the two pianos contributed the subtly separated rhythms of "Xanadu," a new unity of sound seemed to emerge

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claiming the attention with its strange beauty. Undoubtedly it will take more energetic listening before we arrive at a point where we really desire quarter-tone music. But this might be a bad thing in an age when most audiences are apathetic and refuse to contribute of themselves to the creative possibilities of a program.

—D. H.

THE COMMUNITY PLAYERS
BUSINESS MEETING

At a meeting of the Carmel Community Players, held late last week, the by-laws were read and referred to a committee for recommendations. The six members of the Temporary Board of Directors, Mrs. Sidney Fish, Mrs. Robinson Jeffers, Mrs. Paula Dougherty, Charles Van Riper, Robert Parrott and Byington Ford were chosen as members of the permanent Board, their term of office to expire next March. The question of the size of the permanent Board was referred to the next meeting of members, to be held in the near future. Five Advisory members of the Board of Directors were elected to serve with the permanent Board during the current production of "Rain." The individuals on this Advisory Board are Peter Stuart Burk, H. F. Dickinson, Mrs. Stella Mather, Dr. D. T. MacDougall, and Major C. A. Shephard.

A meeting of the Board of Directors and Advisory Board was held in the Greenroom on Monday of this week. Preston L. Shobe was appointed temporary production manager. Dates were chosen for the summer plays as follows: third week-end in June; second, third and fourth of July; last week-end in July, third week-end in August and last week-end in September. Temporary committees to serve until the members have adopted a set of by-laws were appointed.

The results of production of "The Firebrand" were reviewed and a budget for "Rain" adopted.

MUSIC SOCIETY'S FROLIC

Invitations are out for the annual Frolic of the Carmel Music Society, to be held on Tuesday evening, May thirty-first, at the Denny-Watrous Gallery. The date has been altered from the twenty-fourth.

The annual general business meeting of the Society will precede the Frolic.

HAGEMEYER STUDIO

Paintings, drawings and water-colors by William Hesthal, lately shown at the Art Center, San Francisco, will be on exhibit at the Hagemeyer Studio for two weeks, commencing Monday.

Carmel Community Playhouse

MONTE VERDE STREET

CARMEL COMMUNITY PLAYERS

"RAIN"

Somerset Maugham's story of the South Seas, dramatized by John Colton

ALL-PENINSULA CAST
Directed by Galt Bell

MAY 26 - 27 - 28 - 29

THURSDAY — FRIDAY
SATURDAY — SUNDAY

TICKETS—\$1.50; \$1.00; 75c—CARMEL DRUG, STANIFORD'S,

BEHIND THE SCENES

by RUTH M. SHOBE

"Rain" ahead—lots of it scheduled for the nights of May twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth at Carmel Community Playhouse. Rain, missionaries, marines, a white man "gone native," a physician and his wife, South Sea natives and last, but not least, a lady of the profession, known as Miss Sadie Thompson.

With the closing of "The Firebrand" the Community Players, under the direction of Galt Bell, began work in earnest on their next production "Rain." Concurrent with their activity, Dick Catlett, stage manager, received a wire from his famous father, Walter Catlett, stating that Catalina is due for a rainy spell also, with Miles Stone directing. Catlett senior plays Quartermaster Bates in the talkie version of the play.

Galt Bell is thoroughly at home with the script of "Rain" having done the role of Sergeant twice on the professional stage. He works smoothly, quickly and without hesitation.

The set is up and practically completed. Dick and Rhoda Johnson have worked evenings and week-ends on it. It is a good set; the results speak well, indeed, for their efforts.

Script has been discarded officially, although occasionally one detects furtive glances at folded slips of paper clutched in hands or placed inconspicuously upon a table or nearby chair. (Have you ever tried prompting? May's "Vanity Fair" has an article, "Stage Life in the Raw." Read it, and you'll know what I mean.)

Olga Fish does "Sadie," and she enjoys the really hard-boiled scenes. "Handsome," otherwise By Ford, is sometimes a bit late in clapping his hand over her mouth; thus stemming her tirade. Mark my words, there will be a sound similar to a lusty gust of wind throughout the audience if he should slip up on this during an actual performance. Mrs. Fish has never played a part until now; but her work and intensive study permit her to give an intelligent, sympathetic portrayal of "Sadie."

Henrietta Shore's friends are going to be very pleased with her work. Howard Brooks and Ruth Waring are excellent in their roles.

"Rain" is one of the most successful shows ever produced upon the American stage. As most of us know, it was

adapted from Somerset Maugham's dramatic story, "Miss Sadie Thompson." Jeanne Eagles created the role of "Sadie" in the original New York production, and then went on tour with the show. So fine was her interpretation of Sadie that she left the theatre-going public with a very definite idea of that young woman.

I have been asked several times if the comments appearing in this column "officially" represent the Carmel Community Players, and I think it is a point which should be definitely cleared. The answer must be decidedly no. Preston L. Shobe and Ruth M. Shobe are two distinct individuals. One is officially connected with the organization the other is not.

Watch for Carmel's tough, little quartermaster when you see "Rain." Good boy, Lew Jones. "I like this part," he told me one night back stage. Like it or not, his is one of the best pieces of acting in the cast.

SOMETHING TO EXCHANGE—

Two women in Carmel would like to occupy house in Carmel, Carmel Valley or Highlands in exchange for care of house and garden. No hard feelings if no response. Tilly Polak, Box 452, Carmel.

FOR SALE—quick: Household effects, antique chairs, walnut bed, iron beds, books, kitchen utensils, typewriters, adding machine. Telephone 452, Carmel.

FOR RENT, UNFURNISHED, SUNNY, SUITABLE FOR COMBINED BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE, SAN CARLOS BET. SEVENTH AND EIGHTH STREETS, APPLY AT CARMEL OFFICE OF TELEPHONE COMPANY OR TELEPHONE CARMEL 20.



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THE CARMELITE

J. A. COUGHLIN — Editor and Publisher

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Lincoln Steffens ---continued

The Russians see with their historically minded vision that the Fascist dictatorship in Japan is likely to be militarist and imperialist. That may mean war in Asia that might easily mean the inevitable world war, the next one, now, soon, when no nations are ready for it, when all the world is bankrupt.

¶ Carmel, strange to say, is raising its high brows to the crisis. If these wise ones who are planning a system of barter go far enough they will come to script money and if they do we may all find out something about money that is well known but rarely imagined.

¶ If Carmel developed a head, would it be in the Music Society, in the Community Players, or in the political council?

¶ They—you know who they are—they are we, but its more self-respecting to say they—are really on the job of cutting costs and reducing taxes. And they are starting with the teachers of the children. Yes, and they are honest about it, sincere; conscientious; patriotic; they are doing the best they know how. There's no lack of morality in them or in us. It is something else we need, something that comes partly from the education they are about to cut down the appropriations for. See the point? They, the products of insufficient education, want to save on the schools at a time their president and their best minds agree that we should stop hoarding and spend more, especially on public works.

It is intelligence we so-called intelligent people are showing our need of; not sincerity; nor any virtues.

¶ Our school policy should be to have our children taught what we don't know and have to have our race learn. We should raise, not lower the pay of our teachers. We should put up their salaries very, very high; offering them

more than any of us get. And then—well, then we should get teachers who are worth the prices we offer. This generation has written on the pages of history and is illustrating every day that the most important next step for us is to educate the next generation.

¶ Mrs. Schoeninger was there, speaking up for the teachers and the kids—and our future, but she is without power now and without much backing. She might turn her activity to the further organization of the Teachers' Union. She won't, but the Parents of the Parents and Teachers could mold that organization into "an interest." Which is about the only thing they respect, an organized interest with politicians and lobbyists to "work for" the kids.

¶ Fear is developing into patriotism, as usual. Well, we need and lack patriotism. Sure. Wouldn't it be nice if we could define patriotism that the crooks and traitors could not imitate and monopolize. The most emotionally and sincerely patriotic citizen I ever met was the editor of the Philadelphia newspaper that defended every act of the big grafters who were corrupting his city. This was years ago but I think of him whenever I see a patriot.

¶ Patriotism is intelligent devotion to the ideals of a country and includes pride in any step toward those ideals and a fighting rage at every step away from—our ideals.

¶ A good guide for teachers would be to teach our kids to avoid doing any thing their parents do; try any thing their parents don't do; to believe nothing we are sure of; to think about any thing we don't think. That last sentence is too long; "to think," is enough.

¶ Elayne Lavrans, who gave her pretty first concert in Del Monte Lodge last week, is a talented young lady of sixteen, who has been taught that there is no mystery about music; that a child can learn to compose music as a child can learn to write. Miss Lavrans played her own compositions, only. Alberto taught her to; he taught her what all our children should be taught: that, whether it is music, painting, or mathematics; politics, banking, or war, any child can do it. I hope he and all teachers will secretly tell their pupils they can do all those things better than any grown-ups can or ever have done them. And that they must, else this world will go to—justice; which is another, a nice word for the place I mean.

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Radio talkers plumb depths writers and lecturers do not reach and cannot imagine. The broadcaster's mail proves this.

¶ Sherwood Anderson, here for a day on his way to Russia, was telling us at Robinson Jeffers' house how he ran local fiction in his weekly newspaper. He created characters who wrote as reporters or correspondents of happenings in the town, each in his distinct person, so personal that the readers came to know and like them; and so evidently did Anderson. He had one reporter who got only six dollars a week, was always asking and trying to earn more. The wangling over his mean pay won him the sympathy of the town as against his editor and creator. He was so popular and privileged that he could say any thing, and he did say things that the hard-fisted editor could not say. Everybody knew but everybody forgot that the poor, abused, abusive reporter was a creation of the novelist who was putting fiction into a newspaper and into a town.

As Sherwood Anderson practised it, journalism must have been fun. And, as he told it to Robin Jeffers and Robin Jeffers heard and watched interested, I wondered if our poet did not realize that that, in his way, was what he was doing in his poetry: finding hereabouts and making his own fellow citizens.

¶ Newspaper men should learn to avoid "inferencing" when they mean "to imply."

¶ The determination of us whites to assert our superiority over the colored folks in Honolulu is going to extremes, which remind one of the tough girl who sets out to show that she's a lady and only spreads her own doubt to others.

¶ By the way: saw a leading Democrat of Carmel the other day. He had a funny look on his face. Asked what the matter was, he said: "Working for Garner."

"Why not for Hoover?" I asked, and his face got funnier.

¶ It's a funny world just now, except for bears and humorists. And humorists have it on the bears who can't get the bulls and the public to put stocks up enough to sell 'em short. Sometimes it seems as if business is not business any more.

Porter Emerson Browne

COMMENTS ON THE TIMES

Things are not as bad as they were. They're worse.

It begins to look as if the assassinations of the French President and the Japanese Premier and the kidnaping of the Lindbergh baby were of the same cloth—a Red plot to spread terror through the length and breadth of the world, another thing made possible by the inventors and the mechanists.

Most people do not know that Red Russia maintains, in Moscow, a General Staff.

The duties of this General Staff are precisely the same as those of any similar body—to map, and carry out, a campaign for world revolution of the proletariat.

Just as the Germans introduced submarine warfare, so the Russians are introducing into the battlefield that is the world, terrorism, long a recognized phase of this sort of warfare. Just as the Germans had everywhere their spies, so the Russians have their agents. The German campaign against Western Europe and the Russian campaign against anti-Russian society are the same—carefully and painstakingly planned; executed by able, ruthless and devoted men; and, it looks now, fairly certain to succeed, and that soon. The Vicious Spiral whirls into its vortex everything. And, latest estimates show, has sucked some four million more once law-abiding citizens in with the two million avowed Communists of three years ago.

And while Washington, and the present recumbent, take it out in panaceas, diatribes and panaceas, the red flames spread.

If these gentlemen would study history of not one particular, but all general social upheavals, they would wake nights in cold sweats, picking at the covers. If they allow the thing to spread much further, without fighting fire with fire and employing against Communists the same tactics that Communism is using against them, they will, within eighteen months or less, be either exiles, or dead, and their families with them. A Communist doctrine is to "cause the women and the children of our enemies—which means all, who are not ordained Communists, knowing the ritual and passwords—to crawl on their bellies to our leaders."

Let Washington, and the national capitol, Wall Street, ponder that for a

night or two.

Two years ago, I begged the President to take a few rudimentary steps of precaution. I had to beg him alone because I could not get a single friend, of all those with whom I wrote and worked during the war, to join me. The appeal was to popularize a military figure—like Mussolini, Horthy, the Prince of Wales, de Rivera—behind a strong army, to take over when civil rule failed. I did not say if it failed. It had failed then.

But not even so rudimentary, and essential step as this would the purblind reactionaries who head this country take! Britain, France, Holland—all great countries who know what it's all about—not only take this step. It is always taken.

In a lunch room this morning, two men said significant things. Said one, "If this government is overthrown, it has only itself to thank."

And the other, "When a government permits racketeers and bootleggers to work as they choose, how can it expect decent people to respect it?"

It is not a case of parties. A mechanical world has given only washed-out, washed-up and weak-kneed men to head both parties.

Our only hope is a military man.

We have thousands of them.

Why doesn't one step forward?

* * *

Americans, with their own muddy psychology, cannot understand simple directness.

Communism believes simply in killing its enemies. No jail, no trials, none of the hokum that we have. Just kill 'em. The same as you would skunks, cockroaches, snakes. And with as little consideration.

If America could only get it through its head that there are other people that think, and do, differently, it would be a great step forward.

Americans, fifty years ago, lived, and knew they lived in, an actual world. Indian fighters, cleaning up America, killed the men and women and took the babies by the feet and dashed their brains out on the rocks. *This, don't forget, was done by Americans in America.*

The Russians, fanatically eager to make the world safe for Communism, plan to slaughter out of hand American men and women and take the babies by their feet and dash their brains out on the cement corner stones of million dollar school houses that have taught a benighted generation everything but sense.

History does repeat itself. Or will if we don't wake up.

By killing, we took the country from the Indians.

By killing, the Communists will take it from us.

It didn't serve the Indians right. They couldn't be expected to know any better.

But we it will serve right. We have been the blind that would not see.

Correspondence

THE COMING DICTATORSHIP?

To the Editor of The Carmelite:

Mr. Lincoln Steffens in his talk before the John Reed Club at Carmel said that Russia to enforce a fundamental change in private property rights found it necessary to establish a dictatorship; although by a minority party, instead of by one man. He also said that under such circumstances liberty of speech was necessarily denied where it interfered with the carrying out of such change. He also pointed out that under war conditions such a dictatorship was necessary; and was enforced by all nations during the World War. He also said this curtailment of liberty of speech was really demanded and imposed by the mass of the population which would not permit its purpose to be frustrated by the talk or activities of citizens who did not agree with the majority purpose. He also said this same denial of liberty was imposed and enforced in the United States by the people through business or social ostracism, against activities of such magnitude as to immediately threaten the *status quo* of the social structure; that the United States also had a dictatorship; that this dictatorship was not under ordinary conditions that of the majority of the citizens, but was exercised by large owners of wealth and employers of labor. In other words that the ruling class in any country will not submit to an enforced change to their detriment without a fight. That is true of all classes of the population. If you can not persuade them to agree to a change, then you must fight to compel it. All of which logically leads to the conclusion that the people of the United States would under the same circumstances find themselves forced to substantially the same dictatorial character of action so many now criticize by the Russian ruling class, if our people would bring about a fundamental change in this country to the serious detriment of the propertied classes. —A. G. S.

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AN UNSOLVED PARALLEL TO THE LINDBERGH CASE

by FRANK SHERIDAN

The ghastly ending of the Lindbergh kidnaping, which we all hope is not the finale of the case—brings to mind the Charley Ross kidnaping, equally famous in its day, mentioned frequently during the past few months as a parallel case, and it was, except that Charley Ross was never found dead or alive.

An actor friend, Percy Walling, first told me the "inside" story of the Ross case, as he had it from his father, George Walling who had been Chief of Police of New York City at the time of the kidnaping and took a leading part in running down the guilty men.

The story was verified by another son, Captain George Walling, retired, of the New York City Police—and later I read it in Chief Walling's memoirs that Percy loaned me.

The facts are these, taken from the notes I made at the time of reading.

In Germantown, Pennsylvania, a suburb of Philadelphia, the four year old son of Christian Ross was stolen.

The father advertised; a "suitable reward" was offered. Walter, a brother of Charley Ross, was stolen at the same time but was put out of the carriage a short time after by the men who induced the children to "take a ride." Philadelphia, in fact the whole country, was aroused by the act; in Europe it was a subject of daily talk.

The city of Philadelphia offered a reward of twenty thousand dollars in addition to many minor offerings and Mr. Ross' fortune. Eventually the reward for the return of the child totalled more than two hundred thousand dollars.

The abductors entered into correspondence with Mr. Ross but dodged naming a time to transact business. In August Chief Walling wired the Chief of Philadelphia to send a detective to him with the original letters.

Walling had a clew.

A patrolman, Patrick Doyle was told by a man, that the man's brother "had a crazy idea to kidnap the younger of Commodore Vanderbilt's grandchildren," but he wouldn't have anything to do with it. The patrolman said the man, "Gill" Mosher, an ex-convict, started to speak of the Ross case but suddenly shut up.

Mosher was sent for, questioned and from his reluctant statements it was learned that the brother, William Mosher and Joseph Douglas had mov-

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ed to Philadelphia a month before the kidnaping.

While "Gill" was "on the carpet" his house was searched and two letters from his brother were found. Comparing them with the writing sent to Mr. Ross by the kidnapers, the writing was identical. William Mosher was the man and the entire police force of New York was out to get him.

Walling dropped everything and went on the case himself.

Through Mosher's brother-in-law, one Westervelt, Mosher was traced by the patrolman Doyle, who had been assigned to the case. But try as they would they could not get either Mosher or Douglas. Time and again the police felt sure they were cornered but somehow the two slipped away.

One stormy night in December of the same year, at two in the morning, an alarm bell rang in the house of J. H. Van Brunt at Bay Ridge, overlooking the Narrows. The bell told Van Brunt that his father's summer residence across the street, Judge Van Brunt, a famous jurist, was being entered. With his son and two men servants, all armed they entered the Judge's house and after a brief gun fight one man was killed and the other mortally wounded. I will quote verbatim from Chief Walling's memoirs.

"Water was given the dying man."

"Who are you?" he was asked.

"Men, I won't lie to you," said the dying man. "My name is Joseph Douglas, and that man over there is William Mosher. Mosher lives in New York City. I have no home. I have forty dollars in my pocket, and I want to be buried with it. I made it honestly. It's no use lying now. Mosher and I stole Charley Ross from Germantown."

"Why did you steal him?"

"To make money."

"Who has the child now?"

"Mosher knows all about the child; ask him."

"Mosher is dead."

"The men lifted Douglas up so he could see his dead partner."

"Can you tell us where the child is?" he was again asked.

"God knows I tell you the truth," he replied. "I don't know. Mosher knew."

"He died a few minutes later."

Mr. Van Brunt, a lawyer, had the statement of Douglas written down during the questioning and attested by those present.

Both Mosher and Douglas were identified the next day.

Charley Ross was never found.

THE NEAH-KAH-NIE SERIES

July 30: HAROLD BAUER, Piano Quintet with Neah-Kah-Nies.

HAROLD BAUER in group of piano solos.

Trio for violin, viola and 'cello: Sorenson, Weiss, Penha.

August 9: Symphonic concert. HENRY EICHHEIM, conductor.

Bach concerto for two violins: Susie Pipes, Sorenson.

Mozart concerto for violin and viola: Sorenson, Weiss.

Boccherini 'cello concerto: Penha.

August 16: Quartet with voice.

Quartet with harmonium.

August 23: Quartet written by Roy Harris for the Neah-Kah-Nies.

Sonata for 'cello and piano: Michel Penha, Dene Denny.

Quartet by Rieti.

Season tickets are now on sale for the series of concerts to be given by the Neah-Kah-Nie String Quartet during July and August. The Quartet returns to Carmel early in June after a very successful season during which they appeared in concert on more than forty occasions under the management of Dene Denny. During the summer they will occupy the Rowntree house at the Highlands.

Through arrangement with the trustees of the Sunset School, the summer concerts will be held in the auditorium of the school. It is the large seating capacity of this hall which makes possible seats at popular prices. The quartet will play on the forestage, and it is certain that the intimacy of the rehearsals will carry over into the concerts proper. It is believed that the open rehearsal hours of the Neah-Kah-Nie String Quartet this summer will mean all of that, and there will be fun, as well, in dropping in on the Quartet, perhaps just as Michel Penha cries, "Out of tune! Begin at C!" or when he is discussing the meaning of the first movement of the Roy Harris Quartet, or something equally exciting. It is only by repetition that one feels the structure of a composition, hears the different voices, and really learns to listen and to hear.

It was with this same idea of building up a musical consciousness from within, basically, that the original plan for the August ninth symphonic concert of bringing down some twenty members of the San Francisco Symphony was abandoned for the greater plan of using local amateur players.

So the Quartet's director, Penha, sends word to Watsonville, Salinas, Pacific Grove, Monterey, Carmel and Pebble

Beach to send in talent to the try-outs for places in the orchestra. These try-outs will be held around June first.

Henry Eichheim has consented to direct the locally formed orchestra. Success is assured, for the indefatigable Lita Bathen, full of enthusiasm over the Series, has offered to take full charge of the summer ticket sale. Mrs. Bathen's endless and successful work on the Forest Theater Board, and all activities of community interest have made her name synonymous with a sold-out house.

SUMMER FESTIVAL OF MUSIC

(A Statement by the Director)

To the People of Carmel:

Altruistic ideals and efforts each summer for the past three years to build up for Carmel a community Summer Festival of Music has had its reward in the public recognition each year of greater achievement and success. The Summer Festival began with Wednesday morning recitals, while last year it presented a group of four outstanding chamber music concerts by the famous Brosa String Quartet of London, sponsored by Mrs. J. B. Casserly.

The field of community summer concerts has been until now free from encroachment or rivalry. The Carmel Music Society declared itself unwilling to take up further active work than its winter series of concerts.

This coming summer there will be a change in the policy of the Music Society, evidenced by a recent announcement of the Summer Festival. The Carmel Music Society has stated that its Board of Directors "unanimously sponsor" an outside group of four concerts (the Neah-Kah-Nie String Quartet, locally managed by Dene Denny, general business manager of the organization) to be given in Sunset School Auditorium.

As Director of the Summer Festival I appeared before the Board of the Music Society and asked for their sponsorship also, assuring the Music Society that they would be incurring no obligation, financial or otherwise, except the courtesy of the same "sponsorship" that had been accorded by them to the Neah-Kah-Nie concerts.

After full discussion the Board of Directors of the Carmel Music Society adopted the following resolution:

"The Board of Directors of the Carmel Music Society recognizes the value and merit of the Summer Festival of Music but considers it unnecessary to sponsor an organization with a record of three years of successful achievement and a

MARY INGELS' IN RECITAL

Mary Ingels, youthful pianist in whom Carmel has always shown a particular interest, will appear in recital Sunday evening at Casa Querida, the home of Vera Peck Millis, Ninth and San Antonio.

Her program:

Rhapsody No 1.	Brahms
Clair de lune	Debussy
Le vent dans la plaine	Debussy
Finlandia	Sibelius
Lotus Land	Cyril Scott
Prelude and Fugue No 21	Bach
Danza del Fuego (El amor Brujo)	De Falla

Mary Ingels' most recent Carmel appearance was as accompanist for the dance program of Claire Lea and Richard Stuart. At that time she demonstrated musicianship of a high order by taking over a difficult repertoire on short notice and with very limited opportunity for rehearsal.

Tickets for the Sunday evening recital are one dollar.

strong representative board of its own." So the Summer Festival of Music of Carmel will carry on its annual efforts toward success without the sponsorship requested.

The program this summer will be limited to three concerts, on three Tuesday evenings, July twelfth, nineteenth and twenty-sixth. The San Francisco Chamber Opera together with the fourth proposed concert will give place to one all-Carmel artists' program, in response to widespread community interest in the presentation of our own chamber music ensembles. It is confidently believed that Carmel music-lovers will be amazed and delighted over what their own artists have been accomplishing. The other two engagements will be the following:

The Pro Arte Quartet, considered with the London String Quartet as one of the two greatest existing string ensembles in the world; and a concert by the Trio Ensemble, with Lawrence Strauss, tenor, Charles Cooper, pianist, and Misha Gegna, 'cellist.

Advance reservations for season tickets will begin immediately. Season tickets three dollars to five dollars. Single tickets to the Pro Arte Quartet two dollars fifty cents.

It may be well to announce that next year by arrangement with Mills College we will have the distinction of presenting the London String Quartet.

MARIE GORDON

Director, Summer Festival of Music

Books

THE AMERICAN MIND

Review of a book under that title by Leon Samson.

by YVONNE K. NAVAS-REY

Obtainable from the Monterey County Library, this volume is published by Cape and Smith, New York and bears the date 1932. We miss the information concerning the author which we find, thanks to Miss Berry's competence, in all the books belonging to the Harrison Memorial Library. I plead my own personal ignorance. Both the name and the extraordinary clarity, as well as the forceful quality of the work are all typically Gallic. Nevertheless let me hasten to add that many authors not French possess these qualities, and that the author speaks as an American citizen.

The dedication reads thus:

"This book I dedicate to the American working-class in the hope that it will help it extricate itself from a plebeian paralysis of the spirit."

The work is divided into three main parts, each one of which Mr. Samson has sub-divided into chapters: Part one—Facets of the American Mind;

part two—American Social Masks; part three: The American Scene.

Part one begins with these words: "The infantilism of the American is conceded on all sides." After these words the author makes a difference between the infantile-neurotic type, (to which many intellectuals belong,) and that which is peculiarly American, in the strictly social sense of the word. The American is socially incompetent. This idea is developed throughout the following chapters:

American Infantilism

American Hebraism, (in contrast to paganism,)

American "Socialism,"

American Caesarism,

American Liberalism, (which will delight Lincoln Steffens),

American Harlequinade.

Part two comprises:

The Good Man (who isn't good),

The Free Man (who isn't free),

The Practical Man (who isn't practical),

The Consumer (who is a mechanical entity),

The Broadcaster (who sets out to preserve social props),

The Poor Man, (whose sole ambition is riches, materially speaking),

The Bad Man.

Of the Bad Man the author says: "Every now and then the Republic is shaken by one of these boys, who undertakes to clinch the argument in his favor by announcing to a bedevilled audience that if there is a God he will give Him just so many minutes to strike him dead. And when the minutes are up and our Bad Man is still alive, he will announce, watch in hand, the final triumph of atheism. He does not seem to realize that the orthodox in the audience could have with equal logic concluded that 'God' did not think it worth while to bother with such an obvious ass."

Everyone will recognize Sinclair Lewis, the winner of the Nobel prize. There are others, however, such as Mencken and even George Jean Nathan. As an apology for same, it is fair to add that it is very difficult to be an adult in an adolescent society.

In the chapter on the American as politician, it is said: "The rearing of a ruling class, its being made ready for power, for real power, this is a process of long duration and involves, among other things, a political baptism of fire. Not as in the instance of our forefathers, a mere money trouble with the tax collectors, not lists of complaints by good people against a bad king, not mere whimpering and whining about

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this or that moral injury or injustice, but a dark, a deep, a tense and tremulous longing for the exercise of a ruling function, and a contempt for the cripples in power who are in the way, who are violating the rules of the game, who are playing the notes out of time and out of tune, a truly artistic urge to take the instrument of their hands!" Such was the opinion expressed to me a year and a half ago, in New Haven by an American aristocrat, Francis French Lincoln by name, a "goofy" person who takes more interest in the soil than he does in money. He characterized the American Revolution a debtor's uprising. Incidentally his ancestors took part in it.

Returning to Samson's work after this very brief diversion, we find this statement:

"There has not been a real ruling class in history that has not surrounded the artist in its midst with honor, with encouragement, with ready cash. This has not been so in America. Here, the further up the artist walks up among the strata of wealth, the more hostile the atmosphere he is apt to encounter. With the result, that frozen out from the upper classes, he looks for his living among the broader layers of the population, not without detriment to American art. For when an author, for example, writes under the auspices of a protecting prince, he remembers his patron merely in the preface. The rest of his book is his, and his alone. In America, however, where the Demos is patron, the author will, in the very act of writing down to the Demos, as a rule remember his readers from page one on—much to the entertainment of the reader and the enrichment of the writer, but not to the enrichment of American letters. In other social climates where there is a ruling class to encourage its art and intellect—not merely to consume it—and what ruling class that has respect for itself does not, did not feed its artists and philosophers, or where there is a revolutionary class to fill the soul of the artist with fire, art not only thrives but the artist is at home. In America, where the immaturity of the revolutionary class is only outrivalled by the incompetence of the ruling class, the social doors are slammed in the artist's face."

But the most mighty claim to distinction is made by the American because of his prowess in business. Let us there examine it as set forth by Leon Samson: "Against the captains and apologists of the American social order, we bring the indictment, . . . that they are incompetent; incompetent not only in the art of ordering a better world into

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THE AMERICAN MIND *concluded*

being, but what is worse, incompetent in the business of running their own world order, bad as it is." He continues: "Under the auspices of opportunity the American ruling class is ever being replenished with raw recruits. . . And what is the competence of these recruits? It is, more than anywhere else, a competitive competence. Whereas in other capitalist countries *laissez-faire* is being roundly questioned and condemned, in capitalist America it enjoys a marvelous immunity from criticism. Even when, at their wit's end, American capitalists find themselves forced to take orders and advice from the State, when they compelled, in practice, to invade and invalidate this sacred dogma, they do so while reciting the rubrics of *laissez-faire*."

"But," he adds, "if they don't want the government to have its hand on them, they are by no means adverse to having their hand on the government. The American capitalists are the least taxed and the most caressed of any capitalist class on earth. Industries that elsewhere are protected only in their infancy here insist on being protected when they are ripe with age."

Samson's opinion on capitalism: "If it in its virile role is cruel and unscrupulous, in its neurotic role it is merely corrupt. And yet, corruption has been the spiritual mainspur of the American as capitalist. From the cheating of the Indians in the fur trade to the cheating of those other social-infants, the Indians, the public, in every kind of trade, loot, virgin, unresisting and unresisted loot, yet, true to their huckster cowardice, always legal loot (J. Pierpont Morgan, stormily, 'Well, I don't know as I want a lawyer to tell me what I cannot do. I hire him to tell me how to do what I want to do.' Ida Tarbell, *The Life of Elbert Gary*, 1925, p. 134.) this is how American capitalists have looked upon their country and their countrymen."

It is too much to ask of Americans that they should read this book of Leon Samson's. There are too many "confession stories" and "Westerns" published. However, this much is true: if they won't read it in print, they'll have to read it otherwise, and in a much more painful manner. Poor America! She thought that after Europe narrowly missed committing suicide and she alone had won the war, by sending "over there" and having killed a lesser number of soldiers than she destroys each and every year by means of the automobile, that for ever, from then on, she would be sitting on top of the

world! Then came the Five Year Plan and then her own deflation! Willy nilly, the unfortunate citizens of this wide land will be welcomed, through the pressure of circumstances, to spend many hours in the abhorred and under now, despised occupation of sitting still and. . . thinking!

Of course, the public schools and the universities might help. But training the student, adolescent or adult, to do so, is a crime of a high treason on the part of teacher or professor. It is better incidentally, for one of the first group, who has not enjoyed many cultural advantages, to spend much energy trying to correct the pronunciation in English, of children belonging to cultured English families. And so, to conclude, the American will be forced to cease to grow up through the most painful method there is, the empirical one!

CARMEL COMMUNITY CHURCH

"The Privilege of Worship" will be the general subject at the Carmel Community Church on Sunday next. The devotional service begins promptly at eleven o'clock. Mrs. O. W. Bardarson will be guest vocalist at this service and the Community Church welcomes her frequent appearance at its Sunday devotional periods. Fully graded Church School for all ages at nine forty-five. Visitors to Carmel heartily invited.

F. M. S.

Mrs. Albert E. Clay of Pacific Grove will be the speaker at the regular meeting of the Federated Missionary Society on Wednesday, May twenty-fifth at two-thirty. Mrs. Clay will speak on "Little Known Doings on Our Pacific Coast."

The meeting will be held in the parish hall of All Saints.

CONCERTS AT HILLSBOROUGH AGAIN THIS YEAR

Open-air concerts on Sunday afternoons in the Woodland Theatre at Hillsborough will be given again this summer, according to Mrs. Leonora Wood Armsby, under whose direction these concerts have been presented for the past six years.

Information as to the dates of the concerts and guest conductors who will direct, will be announced shortly.

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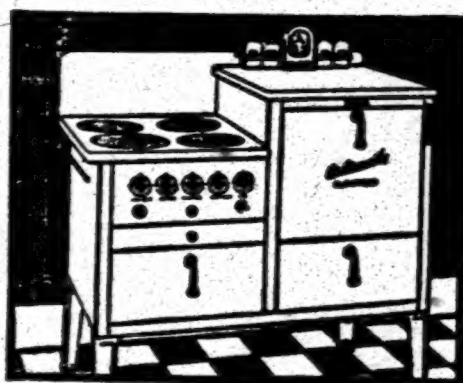
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THE FALSE ECONOMICS OF SCHOOL ECONOMIES

Last year crime cost the United States seven times as much as was spent on public education. Yet selfish interests are clamoring so vociferously for retrenchment of school expenditures as to place the most vital of all public functions in a seriously dangerous position. A plea for sane thinking on the matter was made by Helen Heffernan, chief of the state department of rural supervision, when she spoke to a group of parents and teachers at Sunset School on Monday night.

With one million inhabitants of California attending the public schools, education involves a larger portion of our population than does any other function of civic interest. Why then, should we not devote a sizeable segment of tax funds to the maintenance of education. Should one million human beings suffer irreparable injury to the end that funds may be turned into channels less beneficial to society at large?

No apologies came from Miss Heffernan, rather did this staunch advocate of public education present bald facts in retort to unjust, uninformed, and detrimental views on all phases relative to the public schools. Speaking in purely utilitarian terms the speaker set forth definite advantages derived from public education by the business world with its laws of supply and demand.

The schools through spreading knowledge and arousing interests create demands which business may ultimately capitalize; that essential asset to good business conditions, health, is an important phase of education; habits of thrift, necessary for properly functioning society, are encouraged in the schools; the school trains children to live in a complex world by fostering habits of safety; and of great material concern to the business mind is the fact that the school creates future environment. Raising standards of taste, inculcating a sense for the beautiful and an appreciation of fine quality, the school develops potential purchasers who will select high quality goods from the market.

Thus Miss Heffernan pointed that any curtailment in expenditures on public schools, accompanied by the inevitable curtailment of the school program, would ultimately result in distinct loss from the material point of view. Lessening the effectiveness of the school program would be even more detrimental to the future social and spiritual lives of the million young inhabitants who are helpless victims of a minority of unwise and selfish interests.